

Who Pays the Taxes?

We wish to impress upon the farmers, mechanics and laboring men of this State that they are the people who have to pay the taxes, whatever is imposed by the Government, either by the way of tariffs or direct taxation, comes ultimately from them. Consumers are the sources of revenue, and whatever is imposed directly upon other classes is, in the end, shifted upon them. In the walls of a building the top layer of brick rests upon the one below, and so on down to the foundation; so all classes of society rest upon the consumers, and whatever burdens are placed upon any of the former reach down to, and bear their weight upon the latter.

Let us illustrate our meaning. The merchant of New York occupies a rented store in that city. He buys some of his goods in the market of the world, and some of them of the American manufacturer. His landlord computes the value of his building, the taxes he pays upon it, the internal revenue, what it costs him to live, and then adds his profit, and thus establishes the rent of the building occupied by the merchant. The merchant pays the duty on the goods he imports; and the price of the goods that he buys of the American manufacturer covers the taxes and profits on the same up to the amount of protection afforded by the tariff laws. The manufacturers understand that they have the monopoly of the American market up to the point of price afforded by the addition of our tariff to the worth of such goods in the markets of the world. And they have grown wise enough to know that it is as much more profitable to take advantage of their monopoly than to be running each other by competition. Their combinations, therefore, are such as to secure to them the full benefits of their monopoly. They have fully learned the benefits of such combination, and until human nature shall change, it is not likely that they will forego their advantages for the benefit of their customers.

The merchant then adds to what these goods cost him, the rent he pays, together with the taxes he himself has to pay on his business, and the cost of his living, and then his profits—for his profits must not be any the less for any imposition the government may make upon his business, through him. He therefore sells his goods to the Michigan merchant for a price covering all taxes, tariffs, rents and profits added to the value of the goods in the markets of the world. The Michigan merchant then pays the transportation company their cost, profit, insurance, and taxes for transportation, and when the goods reach his store all these costs are increased by his profits, his taxes, township, county, State and national, so that his profits shall not be less than formerly, and the farmer, mechanic and laborer pay these accumulated assessments in every purchase they make. This process will hold good with nearly everything that they buy.

The farmer and the mechanic have the township, county, State and national taxes assessed to them to pay directly. The mechanic may, in some instances, be enabled to shove off a portion of his taxes upon his customers, but the farmer has few such opportunities. His productions go into the markets of the world, and their price is regulated by that market, and not by himself. It is true that his productions are now nominally higher than formerly; but only just as much higher as the depreciated currency in which he receives his pay is below the world's standard of gold and silver, which, in accordance with the supply and the demand, governs the price of his wheat, flour, pork, beef and wool in the European market, by which the prices he receives are determined.

It is also true that the full weight of taxation is not yet felt, because the tax is paid in depreciated and an abundant currency; but when that currency is brought down to a specie basis, the full weight of its burdens will be felt.

Within the period of four years we have passed from one of the lightest taxed people on earth, to the most heavily taxed. As heedlessly and lightly as we rushed into the vortex, the results are coming back upon us with terrible power, and in that power will be swept from public counsels, the miserable fanatics who still seek to keep up the divisions and animosities of the country and the expenses incident to a state of war.

We say that we wish to impress upon the farmers, mechanics and laborers that

they will have to pay taxes. As painful as this duty is, it is nevertheless a duty. It is true that we have, through all of our political life, tried to impress these facts upon our people with sufficient force to help them to the consideration of their own interests. It is also true that JEFFERSON and JACKSON, and all the apostles of democracy, endeavored to fasten in the minds of the people the same truth, so that their political action should be guided to defeat the purposes of the monopolists, the plotters for a great and expensive government, and the believers in national debt and heavy taxation. The people were warned of what must necessarily follow the success of the Republican party. The people who fought the battles made necessary by fanatical leaders, must now pay the cost of their experiment.

But we have not introduced this subject to discuss national questions at this time. They will be forced upon the people sooner than agreeable. We wish simply to impress upon the farmers, mechanics and laboring men that they must pay the taxes.—*Det. Free Press*, 11th.

We learn from the *Detroit Free Press* that Mr. Charles Mears, of Lincoln, O., and David Dill, of Chicago, have purchased of the New York Central Railroad Co. the propeller *Mary Stewart*, for \$20,000. The *Stewart* is said to be a first class propeller, in excellent running order, and will in future be employed between Chicago and Grand Haven, connecting with the Detroit and Milwaukee steamers, also touching at all intermediate ports on this shore of the lake, as far as Manistee, carrying freight and passengers. The enterprise will be of vast importance to new settlers who reside northward of us, as well as to business men hereabouts generally.

Our Holland citizens, we are informed, are making a movement toward the erection of a new church edifice, in our village. The one now occupied is altogether inadequate to the wants of the rapidly increasing population of that class of our citizens. The building to be erected will be of a size and style of architecture that will not only commend the liberality and good taste of the Hollanders, but will be an ornament to Grand Haven.

Any person wanting any article in the hardware line, can find it at the store of Messrs. Hubbard & Miller, who keep constantly on hand an excellent assortment of goods, of all kinds, pertaining to their line of business, and which can be purchased as cheaply as at Grand Rapids or any other place.

Don't forget the place for young housekeepers and others to buy house-keeping furniture is at Brown & Bro's store, who keep an excellent assortment of plain cabinet ware constantly on hand, at Grand Rapids prices.

Now let us, by all means, have the new school-building as a predecessor, or, at least, as cotemporary with the new church.

MASONIC GRAND LODGE—ELECTION OF OFFICERS.—The Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of Michigan, has been in session in Detroit. The following officers were elected and duly installed:

M. W. G. M.—S. C. Colliabury, Constantine.

R. W. G. D. M.—A. T. Metcalf, Kalamazoo.

R. W. S. G. W.—A. Partridge, Birmingham.

R. W. J. G. W.—D. A. Wright, Austin.

M. R. G. Chaplain—D. B. Tracy, Port Huron.

R. W. G. Treasurer—R. W. Loudon, Niles.

R. W. G. Secretary—James Fenton, Detroit.

R. W. G. W. and L.—L. S. Blanchard, Tecumseh.

W. G. A.—R. Balmun, Detroit.

W. S. G. D.—J. T. Lowry, Detroit.

W. J. G. D.—C. J. Kriger, Grand Rapids.

Grand Marshal—N. C. Eldridge, 2d, Dryden.

G. Sword Bearer—Arthur F. Clark, Lexington.

G. Pursuivant—W. F. Kiog, Adrian.

G. Steward and Tyler—W. V. Griffith, Detroit.

THE LATE CAPT. PARKS.—The remains of the late Capt. Charles P. Parks, were yesterday interred in the Fulton st. Cemetery, in the family lot. The procession left the Episcopal Church at 4 P. M., headed by Sylvester's band, after which came the masonic fraternity, followed by the hearse and mourners, marching slowly to the swelling strains of music, which in mournful cadence sang his requiem.

He died as the brave would die—in defense of his country's flag; died in defending it from being rent in twain by traitors. At what fearful cost have we accomplished the work of the past four years? Go ask the mourners of our land—and their name is legion—who sit by their desolate firesides, and who place the plate at the table for him who sleeps the sleep that knows no dreams nor waking, and who will never fill the "vacant chair."—*Grand Rapids Eagle*, 15th.

The arrangements of the directors of the Atlantic Telegraph Company as to new capital are not completed, and several hundred miles of the cord are finished. The *Great Eastern* is chartered to go to sea in June, 1866, for the double purpose of laying an entirely new cable, and of raising the broken end of the 1,100 miles of cable last year, so as to splice additional cable to, and thus if successful, furnish to the public a second means of communication. This 1,100 miles of submerged cable is ascertained to be in the most perfect order, by tests taken at the time it broke, and still continued daily. The buoys at the end of it are washed away, but this is of no consequence, as they are intended only for a temporary purpose, the spot for grappling having been laid down by solar observations, so that a good navigator can at any time sail to within half a mile of the broken cable.

KILLED.—We are unable to learn the name of the boy who was crushed to death by a sleigh heavily loaded with wood, on Thursday afternoon. He was driving the team, when the sleigh ran against a stump and threw the boy off—the loaded sleigh passing over his head, and causing almost instant death.

—The Board of Supervisors has been in session in this city. One of the important items of business was the permit to our citizens to construct a bridge across Muskegon lake at this point, and financial transactions of the year past form the business of the session.

—Among the buildings erected and those as yet unoccupied, this season, are three churches, seventeen stores, one hotel, one foundry and machine shop, one large brewery, and four office buildings.—*Muskegon News*, 13th inst.

SULPHUR AND CHOLERA.—Dr. Herring, of Philadelphia, in his "Domestic Physician," says of Asiatic cholera: "The surest preventive is sulphur; put half a teaspoonful of flour of sulphur into each of your stockings and go about your business; never go out with an empty stomach; eat no fresh bread nor sour food. This is not only a preventive in cholera, but also in many other epidemic diseases. Not one of many thousands who have followed this advice, have been attacked by cholera."

THE RICE CROP.—It is said that the rice crop of the coast will this year amount to little or nothing. On Savannah river, where formerly 800,000 bushels were raised, there are, this year, ten thousand. On Altamaha, where six hundred thousand were raised, this year six thousand, &c. Matters are more unsettled on the rice plantations than in other sections of South Carolina and Georgia.

The cattle plague has wrought such ravages, in England, that Parisian butchers are now supplying John Bull with his beef cheaper than he can buy it of his own tradesmen.

An English writer asserts that the use of tea, with insufficient food, leads to a craving for stimulants. He accounts in this way for the opium eating of the Chinese.

A man who was noticed to be driving quite slowly, near Boonesboro, Ia., the other night, was found, though tightly grasping his lines, to be frozen dead.

QUEEN VICTORIA, when at home, regularly teaches a Sunday-School and Bible-Class, for the benefit of those residing in the palace and its vicinity.

EFFECTS OF AN INFLATED CURRENCY.—Wages of common laborers in New Orleans are six dollars per day.

THE LATE CAPTAIN CHAS. P. PARKS.—We are informed that a dispatch was received by Mrs. C. P. Parks, from Assistant Surgeon Marrow, on his way hither with the remains of her late husband. It will be remembered that at the time of his death, Capt. Parks was Acting Chief Engineer upon one of the boats of the Mississippi Gunboat Fleet. It appears that himself and the Assistant Surgeon, both masons, had made an agreement to the effect that in case either lost his life the other would see to the forwarding of his remains to his friends, and that Mr. Marrow is now carrying out his pledge. He was at Cairo this morning, and will probably arrive here on Friday morning next. We understand that arrangements will be made for the burial, on Sunday next, with masonic honors.—*Grand Rapids Eagle*, 10th inst.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Civil Engineering and Surveying.

CHARLES E. COLE, County Surveyor, of Ottawa County, would announce to the citizens of said County that he is fully prepared to attend promptly to all orders in the line of Civil Engineering and Surveying. He is furnished with most complete and easily instruments, together with Field Notes, which enable him to perform the most intricate and difficult work with dispatch and accuracy. All applications for Surveying or Engineering, within or without the county, left at the News Office, shall receive immediate attention. [347U]

TAKE CARE OF YOUR



Dr. STRICKLAND'S
Mellifluous Cough Balsam
Is warranted to be the only preparation known to cure Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Chronic Cough, Consumption, Bronchitis and Croup. Being prepared from Honey and Herbs it is soothing, softening and expectorating, and particularly suitable for all affections of the Throat and Lungs. For sale by Druggists everywhere.



DYSPEPSIA.
DR. STRICKLAND'S TONIC is a concentrated preparation of Roots and Herbs, with antacids and carminatives to strengthen the stomach and nervous system. It is a certain remedy for Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Nervousness, Loss of Appetite, Acidity of the Stomach, Flatulency and Debility. It is not alcoholic, therefore particularly suited for Weak, Nervous and Dyspeptic persons. For sale by all Druggists everywhere at \$1 per bottle.



Dr. Strickland's Pile Remedy has cured thousands of the worst cases of Blind and Bleeding Piles. It gives immediate relief and effects a permanent cure. Try it directly. It is warranted to cure. For sale by all Druggists at 50 cents per bottle. [347J]

Remarkable Cure of Stiff Knee by Allcock's Plaster.—How many persons, from stepping on a piece of orange peel, have been lame for life. A case which might have been of this kind has just been brought to our notice. A gentleman, from placing the heel of his foot on a piece of orange peel, was suddenly thrown down and violently sprained his knee. He was six months confined to the house, though he had the best medical advice. A valiant resort a very eminent physician was called in to see if anything could be done. After examination he said, "My opinion is, your knee will never be bent again." He recommended that the whole leg and knee should be encased in a plaster of Paris bandage, which would accelerate the permanent stiffening of the knee, and said, "the sooner it was done the better." But the patient, before trying this application and having a stiff knee for life, enveloped it in our Porous Plaster and in less than two months his knee was perfectly cured. [345J]
Principal Agency, Brandreth House, New York. By the yard or single plaster. Sold by all Dealers in Medicines.

DENTISTRY.

F. J. GIBSON,
Doctor of Dental Surgery, has opened an office, **Over H. Griffin's Drug Store**, where he is prepared to perform all operations known to the Dental Profession, in the most recent and improved style.
ALL OPERATIONS WARRANTED to give satisfaction, and to be artistically executed. Chloroform administered if desired.—Charges moderate.
Grand Haven, Dec. 20, 1865. [344M]

HOWARD ASSOCIATION.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.
DISEASES of the Urinary and Sexual Systems, new and reliable treatment. Also the **BRIDAL CHAMBER**, an Essay of Warning and Instruction, sent in sealed envelopes, free of charge. Address **Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON**, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. [3181J]

CONCENTRATED POTASH.

A Twenty-five cents per Can, which, with a half dozen pounds of grease, you can make fifteen gallons of Good Soap. Sold at **GRIFPIN'S** Drugstore.
pnl. 2A. 62 [3182J]

Chancery Order.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, The Circuit Court for the County of Ottawa, in Chancery.
At a session of said Court, held at Grand Haven, on the sixteenth day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six. Present, Hon. F. J. Littlejohn, Circuit Judge. Lavenia Heldacker, Complainant,

vs.
Francis Heldacker, defendant.
IT satisfactorily appearing by affidavit on file in this cause that Francis Heldacker, the above named defendant, is not a resident of this State, and that his last known place of residence was in the State of New York, on motion of John T. Holmes, complainant's solicitor, it is ordered that the said non-resident defendant, Francis Heldacker, cause his appearance to be entered in this cause, within three months from the date of this order, and that in case of his appearance he cause his answer to the complainant's bill to be filed and a copy thereof to be served on complainant's solicitor, within twenty days after service on him of a copy of said bill and notice of this order, and in default thereof that said bill be taken as confessed by said non-resident defendant; and it is further ordered that within twenty days the complainant cause a notice of this order to be published in the *Grand Haven News*, a public newspaper, published and circulating in said Ottawa County, and that said publication be continued at least once in each week for six weeks in succession, or that she cause a copy of this order to be personally served on the said non-resident defendant at least twenty days before the time prescribed for his appearance.
FLAVIUS J. LITTLEJOHN, Circuit Judge.

JOHN T. HOLMES, Complainant's solicitor.
True copy. Attest, **HERMANUS DONSAUQA**, [347W]
Register in Chancery.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE!

I would respectfully inform my friends and patrons that I have this day formed a co-partnership with **Geo. W. Miller**, and from this date the mercantile business in which I have been engaged will be carried on under the name of **HUBBARD & MILLER**.

GEO. E. HUBBARD.

Grand Haven, January 1, 1866.

HARDWARE, STOVES, TIN, AND SHEET IRON WARES!

Hubbard & Miller

have and will keep on hand a full stock of

Shelf and Heavy Hardware, Cutlery, Iron, Steel, Nails, Spikes,

Glass, Naval Stores, Agricultural Implements, &c., &c.

We also manufacture and keep on hand a full assortment of Tin and Sheet Iron wares, all of which we will sell cheap, for cash only, at the store formerly occupied by Geo. E. Hubbard, where we shall be pleased to see our old friends and all others who may favor us with a call.

GEO. E. HUBBARD,
GEO. W. MILLER.

HUBBARD & MILLER.

Grand Haven Jan. 1, 1866. [346U]

FIRE & MARINE HOME INSURANCE COMPANY.

NEW YORK CITY.

Cash Capital, \$1,000,000.

Surplus over, \$400,000.

THIS Company continues to insure Buildings, Merchandise, Ships, Cargoes, Household Furniture and Personal Property generally against loss or damage by fire, on favorable terms. Policies issued and losses equitably adjusted and promptly paid by.

GEO. E. HUBBARD, Agent.
Grand Haven, Dec. 4, 1865. [344U]

MANHATTAN Fire Insurance Company.

CASH CAPITAL, \$250,000 00

SURPLUS, \$254,823

INSURANCE taken on the most reasonable terms. Losses promptly paid.

WM. H. PARKS, Agent.
Grand Haven, March 9, 1864. [344U]

TAX RECEIPTS.

We are prepared to furnish Township Treasurers with Blank Tax Receipts, at \$1 00 per hundred. Orders will receive prompt attention.